

A jury of inquest held in Talbot County in the summer of 1666 brought in a verdict that John Jenkins and his wife Elizabeth found murdered in their own house, were killed by Indians, judging from the things that had been stolen (*Arch. Md. liv*, 402). There is also a reference in the Charles County records to the wife and children of Thomas Allcoks killed by the Indians in 1665 (pp. 609, 616). Provision was made by the Talbot County court at the January, 1667/8, session for two soldiers disabled in the Indian wars (*Arch. Md. liv*, 415). At the June, 1668, session of this court there is a minute to the effect that there being no precedent, it is ordered that a boat be sent to know the pleasure of the Governor as to how the country shall meet the charge of the late Indian War, and the court issued a proclamation asking all those having accounts against the country to file them (*Arch. Md. liv*, 421). The Somerset Court at its September, 1668, meeting also ordered all those having accounts for the public service in the late Indian wars to file them immediately (*Arch. Md. liv*, 719-720, 729). A soldier, William Smith, who had been wounded by the Indians and disabled by his wounds, was allowed 1500 pounds of tobacco, by the Talbot County Court March 21, 1667/8, and Mr. John Edmundson, was paid 500 pounds for his "accomidation" while he was at his house (*Arch. Md. liv*, 419). The Kent County Court, January 28, 1667/8, ordered a payment of 380 pounds of tobacco due Heugh Jones for his service to Captain Burgess on his march (*Arch. Md. liv*, 242).

The importance which the authorities attached to maintaining good relations with friendly Indians is well illustrated in the case of a certain John Boone, brought before the Talbot County Court in November, 1664, charged with an abuse done to certain Indians in taking corn from them and in beating one. The court ordered that five matchcoast be given to the Indians, three for the corn and two for the beating, towards the payment of which four justices and another gentleman present in court personally contributed (*Arch. Md. liv*, 375).

There are a few references to Indians in these county court records which have no connection with the Indian wars. It was not unusual for the planters to employ Indians to hunt game for them, or to round up their cattle and hogs which ran wild in the forests. In a case heard by the Talbot County Court March 15, 1663/4, Anthony Griffin sued one of the justices, who had borrowed his small canoe "for the Indians to hunt for him", and had failed to replace it with another as he had promised to do. (*Arch. Md. liv*, 365-366). Dr. Richard Tilghman was sued at the June 1666 Talbot County Court because the Indians he had employed to bring his hogs home had brought with them hogs owned by the plaintiff, Christopher Denny. As Tilghman had already offered to pay for this neighbor's hogs, Denny was ordered to defray the costs of the suit (*Arch. Md. liv*, 396).

At the November 4, 1663, Charles County Court session, Edmond Lendsey sued Winganatto, King of Nangemy, whose dogs had killed and eaten one of the plaintiff's hogs. The king promptly confessed judgement, and paid a fine of 60 arms' length of Roanoke and costs of suit. But of more interest is that when on this occasion the King was in court, "he acknowledgeth in open Court to have Received full satisfaction" from seven inhabitants of Charles County,